MADISONVILLE CREOSOTE WORKS ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA

EPA REGION 6CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

Contact: Laura Stankosky 214-665-7525

Updated: August 2006

EPA ID# LAD981522998 Site ID: 0600653

Current Status -

- The site is currently in operation & maintenance status. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) operates the dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) recovery trench system and performs routine monitoring. The EPA, LDEQ, and St. Tammany Parish are working together to explore recreational reuse scenarios for the property in the future.
- The DNAPL recovery trench system continues to operate. An estimated 7,023 gallons of creosote have been recovered as of July 2006.

Benefits ·

Remediation of the contaminated media greatly reduced the human health and ecological risks and protected drinking water supplies.

National Priorities Listing (NPL) History -

Proposed Date: June 17, 1996 Final Date: December 23, 1996

Location: The Site consists of a defunct creosote wood treating facility and covers about 29 acres in

Section 42, Township 7S, Range 10E, St. Tammany Parish, in southeastern Louisiana. It is adjacent to the southern side of Louisiana State Highway 22, about 3 miles west of downtown Madisonville and 1.25 miles from the Madisonville city limits. The approximate geographical center of the Site is at 30° 25'38" north latitude and 90° 11'55" west longitude as measured from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle for Madisonville, Louisiana. The address of the property is

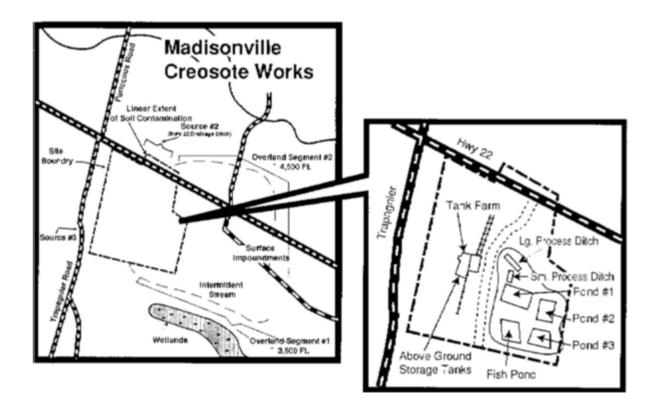
1421 West Highway 22, Madisonville, Louisiana 70447.

Population: 500 residents within 1 mile radius

Setting: The area surrounding the Site is predominantly rural and wooded with four residences

immediately adjacent to the defunct wood treating facility. There are two unnamed streams leading away from the facility, one to the north and the other to the south.

Principal Pollutants: Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (creosote compounds).



Health Considerations

The creosote compounds are carcinogens. To ensure a protective level of residential/recreational usage for the Site, EPA selected a numerical cleanup goal of 3 mg/kg benzo (a) pyrene (BAP) equivalents (a major creosote PAH constituent).

Record of Decision (ROD) -

Soil, Sediment and DNAPL Recovery, Operable Unit 1: ROD signed August 25, 1998

The remedy included the following:

Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD) to address the principal threat wastes within the soil and steam sediment and to eliminate the source of contamination for surface water.

 Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) recovery trench system to contain and recover low level threat wastes within the ground water;

- Institutional controls to ensure that future individuals will not be exposed to remaining low level Site contaminants during its containment and recovery; and,
- Ground Water monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup remedy.

The cleanup was completed in May 2000. A total of 371 tons of creosote sludge and 9,512 gallons of creosote sludge and liquid were removed. A total of 131,000 tons of contaminated soil and sediment from the site and adjacent stream were excavated, thermally treated, and placed back on-site. The ROD required excavation and LTTD treatment to 3 mg/kg BAP equivalents for contaminated soil up to 2 feet below ground surface and 100 mg/kg BAP equivalents for contaminated soil between 2 to 4 feet below ground surface. The ROD also called for installation of a DNAPL recovery trench system to the creosote that leaked into the subsurface soils.

Site Contacts

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